

Please do not write on the quiz

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 19-1

50 points (40 + 10 for "mystery reading")

- A) Sherman Antitrust Act B) Bessemer process C) entrepreneurs
D) corporations A) trust B) patent

- 1) legal arrangement grouping together a number of companies under one board of directors
- 2) exclusive right to manufacture or sell an invention
- 3) companies that sell shares of ownership called stocks
- 4) people who start new businesses
- 5) discovery that increased U.S. steel production
- 6) action taken by the government which began to regulate big business and attempted to prevent monopolies from forming.

- 7) The Second Industrial Revolution was a period of explosive growth in
- a. production of home based crafts.
 - b. manufacturing.
 - c. shipbuilding.

- 8) Orville and Wilbur Wright's first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, powered by the type of engine invented by
- a. Edwin L. Drake.
 - b. Nikolaus A. Otto.
 - c. Nikola Tesla.

- 9) The railroad industry was aided most by the invention of improved air brakes by
- a. Elisha Otis.
 - b. Charles and J. Frank Duryea.
 - c. George Westinghouse.

- 10) Immediately after Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act,
- a. legislation against monopolies was strictly enforced.
 - b. the U.S. government began to break up monopolies held by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller before the year 1900.
 - c. the act was difficult to enforce because it was weak and did not clearly define a monopoly.

- 11) Trusts often tried to
- a. increase competition in an industry by giving financial help to entrepreneurs
 - b. regulate production and eliminate competition.
 - c. put consumers' concerns ahead of those of big business.

- 12) Frederick W. Taylor's efficiency studies encouraged scientific management that
- forced companies to take responsibility for worker safety.
 - decreased the cost of labor and improved working conditions.
 - defined workers and their labor as parts of the production process, not as people.

- 13) By the late 1800s charities had received millions of dollars
- from the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.
 - in grants through government created programs which redistributed wealth.
 - from philanthropists who believed that the wealthy had a duty to take care of the poor.

- 14) The use of electricity spread rapidly because
- George Westinghouse invented the electric lightbulb.
 - Edison and Westinghouse competed to provide communities with electric power.
 - oil production declined.
 - the "Electric Shuffle" became a dance craze.

15) Oil, also known as "black gold", became a big business in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia because

- Thomas Edison discovered how to refine oil into gasoline.
- Edwin L. Drake proved that it was possible to pump oil from the ground.
- Rockefeller sold his oil refineries to Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburgh.

16) Skilled specialists were invited to work in an "invention factory" which was started by

- George Westinghouse in Chicago.
- Thomas Alva Edison in Menlo Park, New Jersey.
- Alexander Graham Bell in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

17) Ensuring that railroads charged fair rates and did not discriminate in favor of big shippers was the

- goal of the Pullman strike.
- task of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- result of the Bessemer process.

18) Which of the following is a TRUE statement?

- Rockefeller had horizontal integration, but achieved no vertical integration at all with his business
- Andrew Carnegie was a strong opponent and critic of the "Gospel of Wealth"
- Many of the most successful "Captains of Industry" were born into modest means or even poverty.

19) Which of the following is a FALSE statement?

- a) John D Rockefeller's wealth represented a larger share of GNP in his era, than does Bill Gates' wealth in our modern time.
- b) The owners of a corporation are known as shareholders
- c) Like many of the successful corporations of the era (like Singer sewing machines or Otis elevators), Standard Oil continues to successfully refine much of the world's oil supply

20) Chronology: Which was the first/earliest event?

- a) The Sherman Anti-trust Act is passed
- b) the Bessemer Process is created
- c) Standard Oil is first formed

Bonus (+2)

1) Why are the whales so happy? Whom may the whales in the bottom right of the cartoon be toasting?



SOURCE: Culver Pictures.

2) Name of the "muckraker" who took down "Wreckafellow" and his Standard Oil Co.

